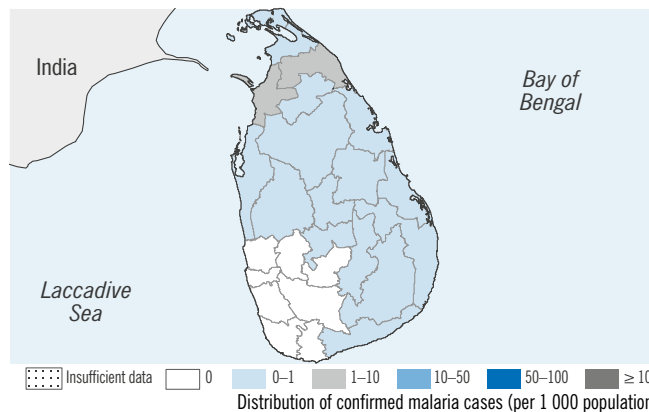


# Sierra Leone

Phase: Control. Coverage: In 2010, ITN/LLINs delivered were sufficient to protect 25%–50% of the population at risk.



## I. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE

Population (UN Population Division)	2010	%
High transmission ( $\geq 1$ case per 1000 population)	5 870 000	100
Low transmission (0-1 cases per 1000 population)	0	0
Malaria-free (0 cases)	0	0
Total	5 870 000	

### Parasites and vectors

Major plasmodium species: *P. falciparum* (100%), *P. vivax*  
 Major anopheles species: *An. gambiae*, *funestus*, *melas*

## II. INTERVENTION POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Intervention	WHO-recommended policies/strategies	Yes/No	Year adopted
ITN	ITNs/LLINs: distributed free of charge	Yes	2002
	ITNs/LLINs: distributed to all age groups	Yes	2003
IRS	IRS is recommended	Yes	2010
	DDT is used for IRS	No	-
IPT	IPT used to prevent malaria during pregnancy	Yes	2006
Case management	Patients of all ages should receive diagnostic test	Yes	2010
	RDTs used at community level	Yes	2008
	ACT is free for all ages in public sector	Yes	2005
	Pre-referral treatment with recommended medicines	Yes	2006
	Oral artemisinin-based monotherapies are not registered	No	-

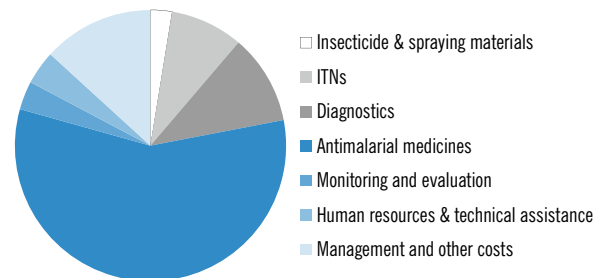
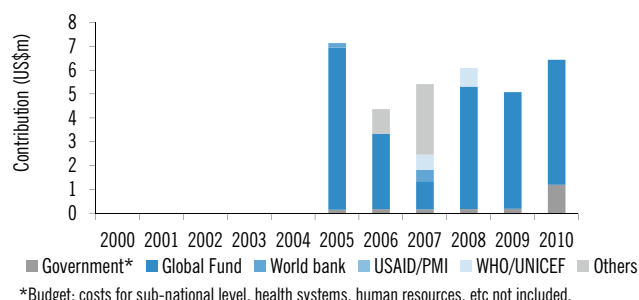
Antimalarial policy	Medicine	Year adopted
First-line treatment of unconfirmed malaria	AS+AQ	2004
First-line treatment of <i>P. falciparum</i>	AL; AS+AQ	2004
Treatment failure of <i>P. falciparum</i>	QN	2004
Treatment of severe malaria	AM; QN	2004
Treatment of <i>P. vivax</i>	-	-

### Therapeutic efficacy tests (therapeutic or parasitological failure, %)

Medicine	Year	No. of Studies	Min	Median	Max	Follow-up
AS+AQ	2004–2004	1	27	27	27	28 days

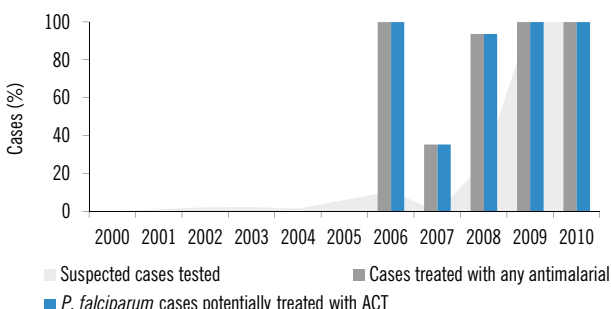
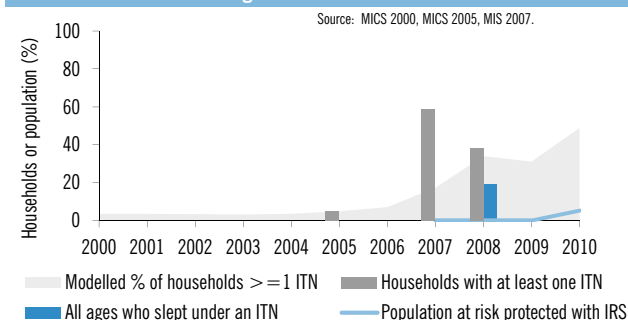
## III. FINANCING – Government and external financing

### Expenditure by intervention in 2010



## IV. COVERAGE – Coverage of ITN and IRS

### Cases tested and ACT delivered: Programme data (public sector)



## V. IMPACT – Malaria test positivity rate and ABER

### Confirmed cases, admissions and deaths (per 100 000)

